XX YEAR.) THE (No. 1536.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1775.

FROM THE FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND, *Oct.* 24.

ON the tenth of laſt month an earthquake was felt at Altdorff, the chief town in the canton of Uri, which threw the inhabitants into great conſternation. There were three different ſhocks, one at three o'clock in the morning, another at nine, and the laſt at eleven, which fortunately did no damage. About four in the afternoon there was ſo violent a ſhock, that the great church was conſiderably damaged by it. The ſteeple was divided into two. The dome of another church was ſplit and fell down, and many other buildings were thrown down; but the town-houſe ſuffered moſt of all the public buildings. The pariſh church of Strinxen, two leagues diſtance, was entirely deſtroyed. Enormous blocks of ſtone fell from the mountains along the lake of the Four Cantons, and another ſuch ſhock would have in a manner deſtroyed the whole country. The 11th about midnight another ſhock was felt, and ſtill more conſiderable towards three in the morning. Public prayers and proceſſions were immediately ordered to implore the clemency of the Almighty. The earth has hardly been ſtill ſince, which has terrified the inhabitants to that degree, that they have retired into the country, and lie under tents.

LONDON, *November* 24.

It was rumoured yeſterday, that the laſt American packets brought accounts from General Gage which have alarmed adminiſtration. It is ſaid the advices are conciliating meaſures, of an immediate reinforcement of ſome regiments, as the Americans have aſſembled an army of obſervation greatly ſuperior to his in number, and equal in diſcipline; and ſhould he attempt to force obedience to the late laws, he dreads the conſequence.

Accounts from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean are that all of the vaſt preparations now going on in the ſeveral ports of Spain, particularly on the weſtern coaſts of that kingdom. It is added, that no leſs than eleven thouſand land forces have been ſent to America and the Weſt-Indies in the courſe of the laſt 18 months, and that more naval ſtores have been imported from Sweden, Norway, and other parts of the north of Europe within that period, than during any five years ſince the peace.

The conduct of the miniſtry in America is become ſo univerſally blamed, that ſome of the courtiers have ventured to ſpeak of it in the drawing-room, where the talking freely of politics is reckoned a crime equal to any of the ſeven deadly ſins. Our correſpondent thinks ſome little allowance might be given to that infirmity even at court, for if it had not been for politics the preſent royal family would never have enjoyed the crown of England.

The new parliament is ſaid to be ſo perfectly the thing for the court, that the premier has declared himſelf impatient for their aſſembling.

The following toaſt is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland: "To the free and independent lords of Scotland, who oppoſed the miniſterial mandate; and may the points of their ſwords never be blunted, when drawn in the defence of their liberties."

Nov. 23. The pomp and vanity of this vain world were never more forcibly exemplified than in the life and death of Lord Clive.—All the youthful and beſt part of his life was ſpent in an unhealthy country in acquiring heaps of wealth, at the expence of his conſtitution and good name: the few remaining years have been employed in purchaſing honours that he has not lived to enjoy, but is hurried to that place *from whence no traveller returns*.

It is ſaid Lord Clive has died worth more than a million of money.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

"The plan laid by the court of Spain is no longer a ſecret; the Engliſh cabinet knew it as ſoon almoſt as it was formed. The court of Verſailles neither approved nor diſapproved of it; therefore, when prince Maſſerano ſet out for that court, the Engliſh miniſtry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the count de Vergennes with the diſcoveries they had made, in order to preſerve the pacific aſſurances which theſe three powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that ambaſſador's meeting with a cold reception in England.

"It was propoſed that a fleet ſhould ſail from Ferrol and another from the Havanna with 4000 land forces on board; that they ſhould join in a certain latitude, and then go together, and take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the moſt important colony that the Engliſh ſecured to themſelves by the laſt peace, for watching the Spaniſh trade from La Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The Galleons which come from that country to Europe are obliged to ſteer their courſe that way in order to get a wind: beſides, the Engliſh ſhips ſtationed there have an opportunity of ſeeing every thing that paſſes, and a ſmall fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spaniſh trade in that part of the world.

Nov. 30. In conſequence of ſome authentic advices lately received from America, great hopes are conceived that the affairs of the diſtreſſed colonies will ſoon undergo, on this ſide of the water, a very favourable turn.

It is ſaid that general Howe will be appointed commander in chief of the forces in North-America, in the room of general Gage, who has deſired to be recalled.

A private letter from Gibraltar ſays, a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſail of the line, two frigates and three xebecks are now cruizing in the Mediterranean.

They write from Madrid that two xebecks are taken up at Carthagena, to carry over a detachment of militia to reinforce the garriſon of Oran, on which the Moors had made an unſucceſsful attempt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 8,

This day the houſe met a little after two o'clock. As ſoon as the ſpeaker took the chair he informed the houſe, that his majeſty had been waited on the preceding day with the addreſs agreed to on Tueſday, and then read his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, as follows;

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport, in maintaining the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown. It ſhall be my care to juſtify by my conduct the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, and to ſhew that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my people."

Very conſiderable quantities of goods, which had been ſhipped at Briſtol for the colonies, were laſt week unloaded, in conſequence of the late advices from America.

Dec. 3. It is ſaid more troops are to be ſent to America.

All perſons who have read and conſidered the late miniſterial ſpeech, do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the ſtyle of *hoc volo ſic jubeo*, and conveys all the dreadful ideas of an arbitrary power; but however, it is to be hoped, the Almighty Providence will interpoſe, and preſerve this nation, as well as its colonies, from the terrible calamities of a tyrannical government.

By letters from an Engliſh gentleman at Conſtantinople to his friend in London, there is advice that two bakers of that city were lately ſentenced by the cady, or magiſtrate, in the quarter they lived, to loſe their right hands by the executioner, and afterwards be hanged in the market-place, for adulterating bread, and ſelling it ſhort of the legal ſtandard.

The hereditary prince of Brunſwick has lately obtained the poſt of a field marſhal in his Pruſſian majeſty's ſervice.

It is ſaid, at the weſt end of the town, that it is a proper reſpect due to the king, to make the payment of his debts the firſt buſineſs of the new parliament, and ſo it would, if they were the king's debts; but here, as in other caſes the word king is ſubſtituted for the word miniſter; the debt has been contracted by penſions, gifts, and election bribery, to ſupport the miniſter, and now a heavy tax is to be laid on the people, and the charge of extravagance to be laid on the king.

Extract of a letter from Rome, to a member at the Cocoa-Tree.

"You will doubtleſsly be agreeably ſurpriſed to hear that the cardinal York is likely to be at the head of the chriſtian church; the Quebec bill, which ſeems to be a bitter pill on your ſide of the water, is received as the moſt agreeable ſugar plumb on ours. It is intended, in a reaſonable time, to ſhew every reſpect and regard to the biſhop of Quebec, and his holineſs will keep the biſhop in his mind upon the next vacancy of a hat. What do you think of New-England, New-York, &c. will they return to the church? If you doubt it, we do not, as we have great confidence in the king's friends."

Dec. 5. His majeſty has appointed col. Amherſt lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, which place that officer retook from the French in the late war.

Letters from Paris aſſure us, that the new adminiſtration begins to acquire a conſequence not to be expected in ſo ſhort a time; the miniſter ſeems equally to ſhare the confidence of his prince, and the warmeſt gratitude and thanks of his fellow-ſubjects.

The laſt accounts from Holland confidently affirm, that the ſtates-general are at length determined to greatly augment their forces by ſea and land.

Three perſons are in cuſtody for attempting to engage workmen from the dock-yard at Rocheſter, into foreign ſervice.

Dec. 6. A large ſhip laden with tobacco, name unknown, was totally loſt, a few days ago, near Helvoetſluys, and it is feared the crew all periſhed.

Dec. 7. On the 15th of November the following ſixteen noblemen were choſen to repreſent the peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon; earls of Caſſils, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, Loudon, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Roſeberry, Bute; viſcounts Stormont, Irwin, and lord Galloway.

A number of tranſports are failed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major general Howe, and Sir William Draper, are going out as brigadiers on the ſtaff.

Doctor Johnſon, biſhop of Worceſter, died near Bath, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe. He is ſucceeded in that ſee by doctor North, biſhop of Litchfield; the latter by Dr. Hird, biſhop of Bangor.

Dr. Barrington, biſhop of Landaff, is tranſlated to Bangor, and Dr Moore, dean of Chriſt church, is conſecrated biſhop of Landaff.

Dec. 9. The empreſs of Ruſſia intends to make ſome material alterations in the military eſtabliſhment of her dominions, amongſt which, one is that of eſtabliſhing a regular and well diſciplined militia, according to the cuſtom of ſome other European nations, throughout her territories.

Orders are ſent to Corke for contracting for 1000 tons of peaſe, and the ſame quantity of oatmeal, for the uſe of his majeſty's royal navy.

Dec. 15. The miniſters, it is ſaid, are much offended with general Gage. They certainly have great reaſon, for he has moſt grievouſly diſappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he, acting upon the defenſive, has thrown it upon them.

We hear that a late proteſt has given more real uneaſineſs to a great perſon than the whole of the city addreſſes put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonſtrated againſt government in general; this he feels perſonally.

It is ſtrongly agitated among the American merchants, to wait upon the king with a very ſpirited addreſs relative to American affairs, and the deplorable ſtate of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a ſtrong remonſtrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in common hall aſſembled, upon the general ſcore of public grievances; when, it is ſaid, the livery at large will abſolutely inſiſt upon their right to accompany the lord mayor to St. James's.

All the great trading towns muſt and will either addreſs the throne, or inſtruct their ſervants in parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the exceſſive high price of proviſions.

Emigrations from Birmingham and Sheffield, we are told, are making every week, the trade in thoſe places being greatly leſſened.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 15.

This day, immediately after the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Roſe Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniencies ariſing in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far diſtant from the place where the poll for members to ſerve in parliament is uſually taken, and to appoint others leſs remote for the above purpoſe, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendiſh then roſe, and begged leave to ſtate to the houſe the conduct of adminiſtration in one or two points, particularly reſpecting the naval eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that there were 4000 ſeamen voted the preſent year, more than the preceding year, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming ſituation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for, taking the ſpeech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited deciſive nature, what ſort of correſpondence there was between the contents of the ſpeech and the naval eſtabliſhment, was more than he could poſſibly diſcover. But were he to declare his ſentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere miniſterial trick. A forming eſtimates in the firſt inſtance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather deſigned as mere waſte paper, and afterwards ſurpriſe and drive the houſe into grants of a very improper and burdenſome nature. Such being his ſuſpicions, for his part, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents without previouſly knowing what he muſt tell them, both in relation to further burdens, and, what was involved in ſuch an inquiry, if compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced eſtabliſhment, either naval or military, was a ſort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauc amp ſaid, that the noble lord who ſpoke laſt had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving ſomething on the ſubject matter of the preſent converſation; that he had actually apprized the noble lord who reſides at the treaſury therewith; and that his lordſhip had authorized him to acquaint the houſe, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor meaſures reſpecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble lord was indiſpoſed and abſent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin houſe, to ſuſpend all further ſolicitude, till his lordſhip ſhould have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in perſon.

Mr. Cornwall next roſe, and endeavoured to apologiſe for the miniſter's conduct. He inſiſted, that the preſent was not a proper time to enter into any diſcuſſion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he preſumed, was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them might vary with the circumſtances; and that when the queſtion concerning Great-Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the houſe, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his ſentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke anſwered the gentleman on the treaſury-bench in a very maſterly manner, and was extremely ſevere on the conduct of adminiſtration. Among a variety of other things he compared the houſe of commons to a dead ſenſeleſs maſs, that had neither ſenſe, ſoul, or activity, but as it derived them from the miniſter. If his lordſhip chuſes to tell them one day, that America is in a ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if, in a few days after, he acquaints them, at ſecond hand, that he had no information whatever to authoriſe ſuch an aſſertion, who can doubt his candour and veracity? Both aſſertions ſtill remain uncontradicted, and all muſt be ſilence. We deſpiſe the parliament, who are our only proper and conſtitutional counſellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a poſſibility of redreſs, then we will come to parliament to do—what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Mayne, in a ſhort ſpeech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of thoſe in power, in withholding from the houſe the neceſſary information,

at least the best they had; and, laying his hand on his breast, solemnly protested he would never have voted for the address without the proposed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuse the necessary explanations, on which the speech was supposed to be founded.

Jan. 14. The house went into a committee on ways and means; and resolved, that the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry be continued. That 3s. in the pound, land-tax, be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, presented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain, on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of two-pence per quarter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 16.

The house was this day remarkably full, considering the occasion, upwards of 300 members being present, including those in the gallery. Mr. Cooper presented the malt-bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair in a committee on the Indian corn bill, which with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the house be called over on Wednesday the first of February next.

The order of the day was called for by the house to go into a committee of supply; and sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, lord Barrington moved, that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land service, for 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller rose and said, he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble lord at the head of the treasury, if he had any information to lay before the house, or any measures to propose, respecting America; because if he had not, he thought it the duty of parliament to interpose and call for papers, and proceed on such information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the measures adopted by the last parliament impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confessed the very great consequence and importance of the subject the honourable member now mentioned; said it would require the utmost diligence and attention, as a matter of the greatest magnitude ever debated within those walls. He could not, he said, entirely acquiesce in the condemnation of measures hastily, which had been taken up and adopted on such weighty motives; that at the time it was impossible to foretel precisely how they might answer; but the shortness of the time and other circumstances considered, they should have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wisdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by assuring the house, that he had information to lay before it shortly after the holidays; and that he would so far adopt his honourable friend's ideas behind him (Mr. Fuller) as to propose to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into consideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young member, gave his opinion on the state of the colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a considerable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory measures, but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the minister.

Lord North, on the whole, was plausible, sententious, and affected great moderation; governor Johnstone having alluded to something his lordship had said on a former occasion, relative to Great-Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his lordship observed that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had said seven years before, and what he had explained on the spot before he left the house; this explanation then, and now was, he said, that by being at the feet of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as if they thought themselves aggrieved to apply by petitions and dutiful remonstrances to the parliament or the throne. He said, he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the house as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm discussion, in the manner it was explained by the speaker: That if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have asserted, that he insisted that Britain should never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet: for as he never meant the one, so he never said the other. And he wished that, on the present occasion, he should be understood according to his present explanation, and no other.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requisition, and read in his place one or two of the resolutions entered into by the continental congress, to shew their willingness to comply with such a measure.

The question was at length put on lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in course, providing for the whole of the military establishments.

NEW-YORK, *February* 6.

Die Martis, 10 hr. A. M. the 31st January, 1775.

A motion was made by Col. P. Livingston, in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

"I move that a day may be appointed to take the state of this colony into consideration, to enter such resolutions as the house may agree to, on their journals; and in consequence of such resolutions, to prepare a humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to our most gracious sovereign."

On the question, whether the house agreed to said motion? It passed in the affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

And then a motion was made by Mr. De Lancey, in these words, viz.

"Mr. Speaker,

"I move that a memorial to the lords, and representation and remonstrance to the commons of Great Britain, may be prepared, together with the petition to his Majesty."

On the question, whether the house agree to the said motion? It passed in the affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

ANNAPOLIS.

To the PRINTERS,

THE present unhappy contention between the *mother country*, and *her colonies*, is a matter of the deepest concern to every honest—to every feeling mind;—it is therefore the indispensible duty of every friend to society, to study and to pursue those methods, which may lead to a perfect reconciliation, and the establishment of a permanent union between *Great-Britain* and *America*.

The principle of *parliamentary taxation* over this extensive part of the empire is generally denied by all ranks and denominations of men; the grand subject of controversy, therefore, that prevails at present, respects *the most eligible method to obtain redress*.—On this point there appears a division in sentiment, which has given rise to *heart burnings* and *discontent*, and in some degree struck at the root of that harmony which, at this important period, ought *to guide* and *influence* every action.

In opposition to measures dictated by *calmness* and *moderation* (a steady adherence to which, it was generally supposed, would be attended with the most happy effects) *a military appearance* is assumed—*subscriptions* are industriously making for the purchase of *arms, ammunition*, &c. and the *severest censure* is indiscriminately passed on those persons who happen to dissent from the popular opinion, and prefer more conciliating methods of accommodation.

It is certain that there are many in *this*, and *other provinces*, who object to the spirit of violence, which seems at this time too predominant.—Convinced of the propriety of their sentiments, and the integrity of their hearts, they conceive that the cause of America may be *fatally injured* by a precipitate and unnecessary defiance of the power of Great-Britain: they firmly believe that a respectful behaviour to their *sovereign*, and their *mother country*—a dutiful and constitutional application to the *throne*—and a firm perseverance in *virtuous*, though *pacific principles* will, in the issue, be productive of the most felicitous consequences.—Actuated by such considerations, they cannot be reconciled to those violent extremes which have been too rashly adopted by many—and which they are anxious to establish, as the *only* feasible plan of terminating the present dissensions.

On deliberate reflection, it can hardly be imagined, that the mother country has formed the least intention of reducing these provinces to a state of abject servility by the force of arms—the *natural connexion*—the *ties*—and *nice dependencies*, which exist between the different parts of this empire, forbid indulging any conclusions of so melancholy a nature.—She will be more just—more tender to her offspring—the voice of reason will prevail—our grievances will be redressed—and she will be found, *to the end of time*, a kind—a fostering parent!—But admit that Great-Britain, were determined to enforce a submission to all her mandates—even in that case we have little cause to apprehend, that she will *unsheath the sword*, and establish her decrees in *the blood of thousands*.—A more safe and certain method is obvious:—a small proportion of *her naval power* would intirely shut up our harbours—suspend our trade—impoverish the inhabitants—promote intestine divisions—and involve us in all the horrors of anarchy and confusion.—To avoid evils *(even great as these)* we are not meanly to bend the neck, and submit to every innovation.—But when there is no prospect of such dreadful calamities, why are we to form ideas of *battles*, and of *slaughter*?—Why are our coasts to resound with *hostile preparations*?—the demon of *discord* to stalk at large—and *friends* and *kindred* forget the peaceful bonds of *amity* and *love*?

It has been objected, by the advocates for moderation, that the methods pursued to complete the subscription for arms, &c. has more the complexion of *an arbitrary tax*, than *a voluntary contribution*.—On the other hand, it has been asserted, "That money raised in a manner, where there is no obligation to pay, but a sense of duty; and no other mode to induce compliance but shame and infamy," cannot be deemed *a tax*.—A sense of duty is undoubtedly the most noble incentive to *worthy actions*;—but a false dread of *shame* and *infamy* has perverted many *an honest heart*, and too frequently proved an irresistible temptation to *dishonourable practices*.—Let us a moment reflect:—Can there be an imposition more arbitrary and severe, than a necessity of assenting to any particular measure—or forfeiting *that fair*—that *unsullied reputation*—which alleviates the cares of life, and smooths the inevitable, rugged path, to the dreary mansions of the grave?—

"Good name in man and woman—
" Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
" Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
" 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
" But he, that filches from me my good name,
" Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
" And makes me poor indeed."

If I differ in opinion from the multitude, must I therefore be deprived of my character, and the confidence of my fellow-citizens, when in every station of life I discharge my duty with fidelity and honour?—DEATH—the certain tax on all the sons of men, were preferable to so abject a state.—No—'twere better to suffer all that "age, ach, penury, imprisonment, can lay on nature," than resign that glorious inheritance of a free-born subject—the liberty of *thinking—speaking*,—and *acting*, agreeable to the dictates of conscience!—I frankly acknowledge—no man has a right to disturb the peace of the community, by broaching tenets destructive to the *true interests*, and *welfare* of his country;—but, at the same time, it cannot be justifiable to compel others to adopt *every system*, which we may esteem conducive to the public good.—Let us therefore be unanimous in *virtue*—in *frugality*—and in *industry*;—let us conduct ourselves on the Christian principle of "Doing to others as we would have done to us;"—let us not, in the frantic moments of intemperate zeal, mistake *libertinism* for *liberty*, and commit outrages, which we shall recollect with *shame*—and condemn with *heart-felt anxiety*.—While we contend for the inestimable blessings of British subjects, let us not assume a *tyrannical authority* over each other.—In a word, let *reason* and *moderation* hold the scale in every important determination—so shall we be firm in the cause of *honour*, and *true patriotism*—so shall every *real grievance* be effectually redressed—every man shall sing the song of gladness under his *own vine*, and we shall at once be FREE—be LOYAL—and be HAPPY!

I am, SIR,
Most sincerely,
A FRIEND TO AMITY.

By his EXCELLENCY
ROBERT EDEN, Esq;
Governor and Commander in chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the present general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Tuesday the 28th day of this inst. February, and whereas there is no business of moment which requires their attendance at that time, I have thought fit, with the advice of the lord Proprietary's council of state, further to prorogue the same, and I do hereby further prorogue the same to Monday the 27th day of March next, and to the intent that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do hereby charge and require the several sheriffs of this province, to make this my proclamation public in their respective counties, in the usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at Annapolis, this fifteenth day of February, in the fourth year of the lord proprietary's dominion, annoque domini 1775.

Signed by order,
JAMES BROOKS, Cl. Con.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED,
NONE.

CLEARED,
Brig Mary, John Cathrick, for Ibracomb.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, for Jamaica.
Sloop Cumberland, Joseph Titcomb, for Falmouth.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In four pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper, in size and quality, equal to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, or *Journal*,

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that from the solicitation and encouragement of several gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of printing a news-paper, to be published weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the most free and impartial principles, consistent with the strictest secrecy and decorum—Upon those principles, and those only, they take the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public, assuring them that the utmost exertion of their abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, as improving, instructive, and entertaining as possible. For this purpose they intend giving their readers a relation of the most remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domestic, collected from the magazines and papers in Europe, and America, as well as from other sources, having a particular regard to such matters, as shall most intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.—To communicate advertisements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ships—all interesting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with such ingenious observations as may tend to the entertainment of the public—nor shall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, essays, moral, historical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both sexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whose general assistance is earnestly requested, and to whom the paper shall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude—fully intending to establish a correspondence in Europe, the several colonies in America, and islands in the West-Indies. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking, and therefore wish to prosecute their design, so soon as a number of subscribers are procured sufficient barely to support the expence, relying on the kindness of the public, for further encouragement, as their performance shall appear to deserve it.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who may please to favour us with their subscriptions, shall (in the city, district of Southwark, and northern liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their respective houses, or if in the country, forwarded by the first opportunity—nor shall any care be wanting, to transmit them to the most distant customers, with all the expedition possible.—the rates of the paper and advertisements will be the same with those now printed in this city—all advertisements shall be inserted in order as they come in, and shall appear in a fair and conspicuous manner—and as it is our wish, to give the most perfect satisfaction, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as possible, nor shall any partial motives, whatsoever, induce us to swerve from the assurances we now give the public.

Together with a publication of the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, we propose carrying on the printing business, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any person that may please to employ us, will be attended to with respect and fidelity.

Subscriptions for the Pennsylvania Mercury, and Universal Advertiser, will be taken in by the publishers, at their respective houses; by Mr. John Airey, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and by several other gentlemen in this and the neighbouring colonies, to whom subscription papers will be immediately dispatched for that purpose.

We are respectfully the public's
Most obedient friends and servants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS, son of John

THE creditors of Richard Bishop, jun. Christopher Phillips & Abner Knotts, are desired to meet at Queen's town, on Thursday the 16th day of this instant February, in order to draw the proportionable parts of their claims against the said Bishop, Phillips and Knotts, lately released from Queen-Anne's county jail, by virtue of an act of assembly of this province, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

PHI. DOWNES, sheriff.

Neabsco Furnace, January 28, 1775.

ANY gentleman inclinable to purchase a quantity of superfine burr flour, may, by applying to the subscriber, at the Hon. John Taylor's, Neabsco Furnace, be supplied with any number of barrels from one hundred to one thousand on a few days notice, at any time between this date and the first of March. I will engage to deliver the flour on board of the Pinchaven craft, at my own landing on Patowmack river, or in the river Patuxent, or Potapsco, on reasonable terms. I will venture to say, that the quality of my flour is equal to any, and preferable to most that is made on the continent. w 3

THO. LAWSON.

Talbot county, February 8, 1775.

WHEREAS the goods and chattels of John Grace, James Harrison, and John Sylvester, now prisoners in the jail for the county aforesaid, are to be sold at public sale, on the ninth day of March next, for the benefit of their creditors; all persons having any claims against either of the said men, are desired to bring them in within thirty days after the ninth day of March next, that they may be adjusted, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

JOHN STEVENS, sheriff.

This day is published by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in one handsome pocket volume, price 4s. bound and titled, and a few copies thrown off on a superfine writing paper, elegantly bound and gilt, price 5s 6d.

A FATHER'S legacy to his daughters, by the late celebrated Dr Gregory. This new performance was so much admired in London, that the original publisher sold off the first impression, consisting of 5000 copies, in the course of three weeks.

William Aikman has lately imported a large collection of the best English authors, amongst which are, Hume's history of England, 8 vols. last edition. Macauly's history of ditto, 5 vols. Goldsmith's history of ditto, 4 vols. Smollet's history of ditto, with the continuation, 16 vols. Lord Littleton's history of Henry the 2d, 6 vols. Entick's history of the late war, 5 vols. Hook's Roman history, 11 vols. Bolingbroke's philosophical works, 5 vols. Burn's justice of the peace, 4 vols. last edition. Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vols. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. also London medical essays, 4 vols. Macbridge's practice of physic, 4to. Wyldes, Loves, and Wilson's surveying. Turkish spy, 8 vols. Connoisseur, Adventurer, World, Idler, Preceptor, full of plates, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues of the books to be had at his shop gratis.

Subscriptions taken in for Pennsylvania magazine--price 1s. each number to be paid upon delivery. The first number for January is now published, and ready to be delivered.

In a few weeks will be published by W. Aikman, in 4 handsome vols. 12mo. price 24s. bound, lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, on the art of pleasing. 5 w

To be sold, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the last day of February, at the plantation of Thomas Brown, deceased, on Elkridge,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, houshold furniture, &c. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required, to.

JOHN HALL, son of Edward,
BENJAMIN WRIGHT, admr.

January 23, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Snowden's manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, by trade a tailor, he talks stammering and in the Irish dialect; he is about five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, short yellow hair, a wide mouth, and fond of chewing tobacco; he had on, and took with him, a felt hat cut in the fantail fashion, a red bath coat and waistcoat, a brown cloth waistcoat newly turned, a pair of light coloured German serge breeches, a pair of gray worsted stockings, and a pair of common fall shoes, two Irish linen shirts, a Holland shirt with a steel buckle in it, a red cloth pocket-book with about twenty shillings, and several remnants of superfine broad cloth; it is probable he hath a fellows indenture and discharge that hath been lately free in the same neighbourhood, or hath got some evil disposed person to forge him a pass, as he is no scholar himself. Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to five pounds reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by w 4

JEREMIAH DUCKER.

January 16 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Beed's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood; one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand, it was cut off some years ago: had with him many good chests of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by tf

JAMES JORDAN.

Annapolis, January 23, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by

RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a Likely young negro woman.

DON CARLOS,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Schoolfield, at two pistoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Pimrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgley, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are advertised, and preceding years, to 4 w

THOMAS HAMILTON.

Caroline county, January 24, 1775.

THE commissioners appointed for building a court-house and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings, w 6

RICHARD MASON.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9½ feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. w 6

January 25, 1775.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises. 4 w

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that I do intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this province, for a power to sell a certain tract or parcel of land, lying near the lower ferry of Patapsco, in Anne-Arundel county, commonly called and known by the name of St Knighten's Fancy, late the property of Frederick Dorsey, deceased, to pay the debts of said Dorsey. w 3

HAMMOND J. CROMWELL, admr.

February 7, 1775.

To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Joppa, in Harford county,

A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by w 4

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, at George M'Kindlefs, in Baltimore town,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased, by w 3

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the first day of December, 1774; present, Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William Deakins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Ellzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risque of the above named trustees, hire 30 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carlile, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentleman, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring the slaves, and agreed to become equally liable; in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned: any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody. 4 w

JOHN BALLENDINE.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Dowden, a dark bay mare, her mane is cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Baldensburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775.

TWO half acre lots number 33 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs; a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat-house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises. 4

WILLIAM THORNTON.

January 10, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham; the land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling house 28 by 20, with two brick chimnies, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other out-houses, and paled garden; two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next. ts

THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. w 42

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Scotch Indian, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars. JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off. 2 tf

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch. Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to tf

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

Baltimore, February 6, 1775.

TO be let, a large brick-house, situate on the corner of Bridge and Front street, Baltimore town, near the Upper Bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four convenient rooms and a large passage on the first floor, two lodging and an assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchens, smoak-house, stables, and garden, all in good repair, suitable for an inn-holder or any public business. Any person inclining to rent, may be informed of the terms, by applying to w 3

JOHN GRIFFITH.

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775.

THE subscriber intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay; he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealings at their late store at Elk Ridge landing, or accounts current, to be speedy in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend suits will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons. 4 w

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant, 2

ISAAC GREENTREE.

Baltimore, December 1, 1774.

BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Evenry, who are constituted my attornies, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present. w 4

HENRY THOMPSON.

THOMAS PRYSE,

CHAIR-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite doctor Stewart's, near the stadt-house, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, as he has supplied himself with exceeding good workmen from London: as also every article of the best sort to a very great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot, brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herald painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or japaning, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates; those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour greatfully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers orrace, and frenge girth wibs, &c. &c. tf

---

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolfstenholme, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sen. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place headed, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying the 6 w

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.

Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by tf WILLIAM WILKINS.

This day is published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 16 s. currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L. L. D with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 8d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1 s.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having resisted his overseer, by throwing him down, throatling him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any gaol within this province: it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be vigilant on this occasion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osnabrig shirt: his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist their overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on fearnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings. tf

ROBERT TYLER.

GERARD HOPKINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper-bridge, Baltimore town,

MAHOGANY boards and planks, sawed to suit every branch of cabinet and chair work, as also mahogany logs: he still continues carrying on the cabinet business in its various branches as usual. w 4

N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, none need apply, but a workman that will be steady to business.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniencies, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and still with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and ROBERT COUDEN.

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept by him in this city for James Buchanan and co. and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been imported above three months) which he will lump off at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Those persons who are indebted to James Buchanan and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested to make as speedy payment as possible. tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Piscataway, December 6, 1774.

Just imported in the Ocean, Capt. Dixon, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a moderate advance for cash, or bills of exchange,

ABOUT £260 prime cost of goods, they consist of one hundred and four pieces of Kendal cotton in four packages, of five or six different prices in each package, five packages of felt hats, with a few castors in each package, the cost of each package about £22; some coarse lawns, silk handkerchiefs, and white ounce thread make up the rest.

JOHN BAYNES.

December 29, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th of February next,

THREE parcels of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 80 acres; also part of another tract with a very good grist mill on it, containing three and ¼ acres, lying in Frederick county, about 9 miles above Bladensburgh: on the same day will be exposed to sale, one negro man, and a small stock of horses, cattle and hogs; credit will be given, on giving bond with security. w 6

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N B The sale will be on the premises.

LOST on Sunday night the 25th December, in the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent point, a small skiff boat, about 18 feet long, rows very well, outsides and bottom painted white, the insides and seats painted white also; one of the foreseats has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it: she has five row-locks, four of which rows double on occasion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about 12 feet long, and a short piece of 1 ½ inch tow rope; it is supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Lower island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Grafton on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775.

THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis, to Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this method of informing his former customers and the public in general, that he carries on the business of sail-making in all its branches, as also the making of colours, on the most reasonable terms, and quickest dispatch; having furnished himself with sufficient workmen and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain M'Gachen's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, as he will make it his study to give general satisfaction to all his employers. 6 w

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 20, 1774.

I HAVE left my books and accounts relative to my store in Annapolis, in the hands of Mr. Gabriel Duvall, at Mr. Hall's office, who I have empowered to receive the ballances due.—All persons indebted to me for dealings above a year standing at any of my stores, are desired to pay without loss of time, as I have occasion for the money. I have several tracts of land to dispose of, lying on the drafts of Bennet's creek, now adjoining to each other--they are in tracts of 2, 3, 4, and 500 acres each, with improvements; the land is very fit for making the finest coloured tobacco, and a great range for stock. I have also about 1800 acres of very rich land, lying within 4 miles of shepherd's town in Virginia, which I will sell and give some time for the payment if desired; and several other parcels of land in Virginia and Maryland to dispose of. 6 w

STEPHEN WEST.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775.

IMPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of fine white salt; likewise 15 pipes of genuine port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

J. STEVENSON.

N. B. Very good old Madeira and Lisbon wines to sell, by he pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds, and amounting to near £800 sterling cost. Time of payment will be given to the purchaser if required. tf

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Also to be sold, old Lisbon wine and excellent sherry, by the quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 18, 1775.

TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two handsome flights of Portland stone steps. 4 w

WILLIAM NOKE.

December 15, 1774.

THE subscriber takes this method to desire all persons indebted to him for public-house expences, blacksmiths work, or for any other dealings whatever, to come and discharge the same by the 15th day of February next, or they may expect to be sued for without respect to persons, by

JEREMIAH CRABB.

BAY BOLTON.

A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June, will stand this next season at Torthorold my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place he stood the two seasons past) and will cover mares on the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so generally liked by all that have seen him; his colts have turned out so very fine, that several have been sold at one month old for one hundred dollars—if the weather is good, I will send him to Prince George's March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but I will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am offered my price, and credit will be given for the money on giving bond, &c.

December 1, 1774.

ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, having made over unto me all his estate, both real, personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land, containing seventy-eight acres, whereon he lately dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill, dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract of land near to the above, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 11th of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Hampshire county court records; also a certain bond now in my possession, granted by the said John Critton, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1772, for the conveyance for value received, of one other tract of land, containing 266 acres, lying at the east end of the Spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence Hoff, and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday, in the court week in March next. Twelve months credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired, paying interest, and giving security. All persons indebted to him, or have effects of his in their hands, are desired to attend on that day, and make payment and restitution. 4 w STEPHEN WEST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf 20 RICHARD CRABB.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Baltimore county, January 16, 1775.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways; negro Tomboy, the property of Robert Rutter. Paul Bess, a servant belonging to John Cockey Owings. Dennis Hagan, an Irishman, 34 years of age, about 5 feet high, a thick well made fellow, has only a shirt and breeches on. Peter Doyle, an Irishman, 41 years of age, about 6 feet high, a stout made man, has on an old dark coloured great coat. John Aldridge, who says he is a servant to Andrew Thompson and Golden, at Annapolis, and that he has been runaway from them upwards of three years; a considerable part of which he has worked with George Elder, of Frederick county: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 45 years of age, well made, and is dressed in a white cotton jacket and breeches. John Nisbett, an Englishman, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, and denies being a servant. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to 3 w ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. sheriff

---

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.